

Mr. Victor L. Clémence of Pasadena found *ines* common in Southern Arizona during 1908, from the middle of May till the first of August, where their habits are quite different from the species in California. On the desert they fly around the Mesquite bushes, and from here they ascend to about 6000 feet altitude in the Chiricahua mountains, where they fly around a yellow flower, the name not ascertained, but probably a composite. Juniper is found here, but *ines* was not observed to frequent it. Mr. Clémence saw this butterfly continually while he was in Arizona, and it was undoubtedly breeding continuously, one brood overlapping the other; there being no really distinct brood. Nothing is yet known on the early stages of *Callicista ines*, and there is much to be learned concerning its biotic relations.

THE DECTICINEAN GENUS REHNIA CAUD. (ORTHOPTERA)

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THE genus *Rehnia* was established upon two species, *victoriae* and *spinosa*, the first being designated as the type. Each species was known from the male only and was represented by the unique type, *victoriae* coming from Mexico and *spinosa* from the United States.

Recently while studying the Orthoptera in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, Mass., I had the very good fortune to find female specimens of both the above species. Of *R. victoriae* I saw two females, one labelled "1221", indicating Monclova, Mexico, and one "Palmer's assorting No. 1090," meaning Eagle Pass, Texas. These localities, as well as the ones mentioned below under *R. spinosa*, are given on the authority of Mr. Henshaw, who took them from original note books.

Of *Rehnia spinosa* I saw one male and two females, Palmer's assorting No. 1012, Eagle Pass, Texas, all in fragments, and one perfect female labelled "Mexico, L. W. Sweet." Thus both species of this genus are seen to be represented in both Mexico and the United States.

In both the above species of *Rehnia* the ovipositor is long and curved gently downwards, as in *Apote*, apically unarmed, and margined with piceous at the tip. The abdomens of the females of both species bear a stout backwardly curved spine beneath towards the tip, probably on the seventh ventral plate. This spur is especially large and noticeable in *spinosa*. In general appearance and structure the sexes

of these species do not differ. The meso- and metasterni as well as the prosternum of both sexes are spinose in both species. The thorax of *victoriae* is very little elevated posteriorly, often scarcely at all. The basal spine of the anterior tibia of *spinosa* is often broken off, represented only by a scar.

The females of the two species show the following measurements:

Rehnia victoriae.

Length: pronotum, 8 mm.; clytra, 14 mm.; hind femora, 30–32 mm.; ovipositor, 35–38 mm.; width: pronotum at posterior border, 4 mm.; hind femora at widest part, 3.5–4 mm.

Rehnia spinosa.

Length: pronotum, 10.5–11 mm.; clytra, 21–22 mm.; hind femora, 39–40 mm.; ovipositor, 45–46 mm.; width: pronotum at posterior border, 7 mm.; hind femora at widest part, 5–5.5 mm.

SPIDERS IN WINTER FLOODS.— On February 10, 1909, there was a heavy rain which flooded low fields and the borders of swamps and ponds, and on the 12th I went to Tyngsboro, Mass., and joined Mr. Frederick Blanchard in a hunt for Spiders and Coleoptera on the ice. The thermometer had fallen to 14 in the night but the day was calm and became slowly warmer. In the open fields the water had partly drained away leaving thin ice on which spiders were scattered, most of them being near the line of dust that marked the highest water. On the larger ponds and swamps they were still more numerous around the banks and along lines of rubbish that had floated together on the ice. A few had died and were frozen in the ice, others were frozen down by the feet but were still alive and thawed out later in the day. Nearly all, however, were free in the ice, which along the edges of the floods had frozen under them. They were too cold to move but as the air became warmer revived and groped slowly about without any definite direction. By noon some of them became quite active and climbed grass and bushes and spun threads, the thermometer at this time being 35 in the shade and 40 to 50 in the sun. The most active species was the little *Tmeticus terrestris*, which was abundant in a maple swamp on the ice and in bushes up to a foot from the ground. The greater number of spiders were young Lycodidae of all the common species. With the spiders were great